

# The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Tuesday, February 4, 1746.

From the London Gazette, Extraordinary, Jan. 30.

Flushing, Jan. 27. N. S.

**T**HE French seem again to have made some Alteration in their Schemes of invading Great Britain. They had drawn to Calais and Boulogne their Troops, and the Ships and Boats which were designed to transport them, but observing their Ports so well watched, the Troops were last Week disembarked again, and are upon their March back to Dunkirk and Ostend. What Preparations may be making at Dunkirk is uncertain, but all the Hostages for the Ransom of Captures were on Saturday last sent away from thence in a great Hurry, tho' some of them ought to have had their Liberty many Days before. On Sunday last they began at Ostend to equip for Transports all the Ships in the Harbour, with pressing Orders for Expedition. There are no Ships of War, or Privateers of Note there; but four or five large Ships, some of them of about 400 Tons or above, about as many Ships of between 100 and 150 Tons, and three or four small ones under 100 Tons. The Fishing-boats and small Craft were on Monday not returned from Calais and Boulogne, but were hourly expected, having been discharged the Service. Quarters had also some Days before been ordered to be provided at Ostend for a great Number of Troops said to be on their March.

Porto, Jan. 28. We have Advice from Galicia, that six Spanish Ships of War from the Havanna were arrived at the Groine with a very great Treasure on board, the Particulars of which were differently reported, but said to be the greatest Part for the King's Account: That with them arrived 5 large French Men of War, which met them at Sea in their Passage from Cadiz, from whence they had sail'd with Orders to join the four Spanish Ships at Ferrol, and to proceed with them to join the Brett Squadron, and that it was expected they would sail thither in a few Days, the necessary Orders having been given for all the absent Officers and Seamen to repair immediately on board their respective Ships, but that, by all Appearance, none of the Militia would be embarked, nor any Part of the Regiment of regular Troops that were at the Groine. That Dispositions were making for the immediate Landing of the Treasure, and for putting it in Security by transporting it to Lugo, and that afterwards the Ships would go round to Ferrol to repair. By Letters from St. Sebastians of the 27th of last Month, 6 English Prizes had been carried into that Harbour.

From Wye's Letter, London, Jan. 30.

Yesterday the Commons put off Ways and Means,

and the Supply to Friday next, when they ordered the Report of the Amendments, made to the Bill by the Committee relating to the Distemper of the Horn Cattle to be received; read a second Time, and committed the Bill for the more easy and speedy Trial of such Persons as have or shall levy War against his Majesty; also relating to the Proposal of the Bank of England, where a general Court was held Yesterday, when it was agreed to make a Call of 10 per cent. on the Proprietors of their Stock; one half of the Money to be paid on or before the 23d of February, and the Remainder on or before the 28th of March next. The said 10 per cent. is to the Stock at par.

Every thing is preparing at Edinburgh with the utmost Expedition for a final Blow to the Rebels.

Admiral Rowley late Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Fleet in the Mediterranean is hourly expected in Town from Portsmouth.

'Tis strongly apprehended that Capt. Veall of the Jupiter Privateer, and those of the Crew which were saved in Tangier Bay, will be marched up to Mequinez, where their Fate must be very hard, if it be true, as is said, that the French King is endeavouring to prevail upon the Turks to engage with him against us.

Two thousand Forces are quartered on the Coasts of Kent and Suffolk to prevent any Disorders that may happen in those Parts from the Smugglers.

Advice is come by the Lisbon Mail, That several Merchant Ships have, by a violent Storm, been lost in the Bay of Gibraltar, and a great Number of them perished.

From the London Evening Post, Jan. 30.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant at Salles to his Friend at Gibraltar, dated Dec. 2.

The only News we have here is, that the King seems incensed against our Nation, on account of their so long delaying to satisfy him the Debt contracted by Sollicroffe, which has given him room to order his Cruizers to take the English wherever they meet them. And we also hear that he has ordered the Governor of Tetuan and Tangier to suffer no more Provisions to be shipped from thence for your Garrison, which, if executed, must prove of ill Consequence. We hope the Government will take proper Measures to satisfy this Prince in time. The Contagion, thank God, is quite over here, we believe we may say so. — We are just now informed, that the Governor, Grandees and Commerce of Santa Cruz are arrived in the King's Camp at Imzim, to pay their Respects.

Extract of a Letter from Boston in New-England, dated December 16.

On Monday Night last Capt. Smith, in a large Sloop

from Louisbourg, was lost near this Place, the Captain and Crew were all happily saved. On the 2d instant died at Ipswich, Mr. Joseph Eveleth, aged 107; he had the perfect Use of his Reason to the last, and has left several Children, the youngest of which is seventy Years old. A Vessel is arrived here in eleven Days from Louisbourg, and nine from Canso, by whom we hear, that the Fleet from England was not arrived, but that two Vessels from Connecticut were at Canso, with near 200 Recruits for the Garrison at Louisbourg.

#### LONDON, Jan. 30.

It is hoped that the Insolence of the Smugglers upon the Coast of Suffex, at this critical Conjunction, when we are threatened with an Invasion from France, will contribute more than all the Schemes that have ever been proposed towards the procuring of more effectual Laws against the Practice of smuggling.

*From the St. James's Evening Post, Jan. 30.*

*An Extract of a Letter from a foreign Minister at Paris, to another at the Hague, dated Jan. 25.*

The Ministry of the Court of Versailles was thrown into a violent Agitation upon their hearing of the Peace being concluded between his Prussian Majesty and the Courts of Vienna and Dresden. But this Hurry was in a great Measure abated, by the Declaration which M. Chambrier, Minister from Prussia, immediately made on the Part of the King his Master, and an absolute Calm succeeded the Receipt of some Dispatches from M. Valori, the French Minister at Berlin. The last intimated to M. d'Argenson, Secretary of State, that his Prussian Majesty had caused one of his Ministers to tell him, that the Peace which he had just concluded ought not to give his most Christian Majesty the least Uneasiness, seeing he had not thereby engaged to do any Thing which might be any Way prejudicial to the Interest of France, or traverse her Designs: But that in regard to the Rebellion in Scotland, his Prussian Majesty shew'd a good deal of Dissatisfaction; that it was known at Versailles, that if Things were carried to any Length in this Respect, and that the Court of France should think fit to send Troops to foment and increase the Rebellion in favour of the Pretender, he could not help sending a powerful Succour into England, and even to cause Troops to march upon the Continent, in order to defeat an Enterprize of that Nature. As M. Chambrier had not made any such Declaration at the Court of France, it had concluded itself perfectly secure in this Respect; and the Secretary of State, and some other Ministers, imagining that there must be some Mistake in this Part of the Marquis de Valori's Dispatches, determined to sound the Prussian Minister thereupon. In short, M. d'Argenson, the other Day, sent for M. Chambrier to his House, who came accordingly, and after some Discourse had passed, was asked what he thought would be the Consequences of the Peace of Dresden; and was at the same Time told, that if any Judgment could be formed by the Dispatches of the Marquis de Valori, there was great Reason to believe that his Prussian Majesty would undertake nothing which might obstruct the Means which his most Christian Majesty proposed to put in Practice, in order to bring

Peace about in Europe. To which M. Chambrier answered, 'That the King his Master having just given a flagrant Proof of his Inclination for Peace, he was well assured that his Prussian Majesty would not only co-operate by his good Offices to bring all the Powers in War into the Peace of Dresden, but he would even employ his Mediation to accomplish so salutary a Work: He could not however help looking with high Displeasure upon the Rebellion in England, and the Protection which his most Christian Majesty openly gave to the Sons of the Pretender.' Whereto M. d'Argenson replied, 'That as the British Court had always with Haughtiness rejected the Propositions of Accommodation which had been made to it, and had even several Times prevented the Court of Vienna from pursuing the Inclination it was in of concluding its Peace, his most Christian Majesty believed there was no other Means of procuring a general Peace to Europe, than by attacking his Britannick Majesty in his own Kingdom: That there was therefore no Body but evil-minded People, who were capable of giving a bad Sense to this Enterprize, and to the Views of Pacification which his Majesty thereby proposes.' M. Chambrier then said, 'That all he knew of the Matter was, that if France sent any more Troops into Britain, his Prussian Majesty would, he was well assured, in such Manner resent it, as might rekindle, rather than extinguish the War.'

*Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Jan. 28.*

The Plan of military Preparations for the ensuing Campaign in the Netherlands, which the Prince of Waldeck has drawn up since his Return hither, is according to what the Connoisseurs say, the best in its Kind that has appeared for a long Time past. By this Plan the Prince of Waldeck, after having sufficiently supplied the Cities and Frontier Towns with Troops and Artillery, shews the indispensable Necessity of taking the Field very early with an Army of at least 80,000 Men, in order either to penetrate at once into the Territories of France, without staying to undertake Sieges, or to oblige the Enemy to come to a decisive Battle. His Serene Highness makes it appear, that with an Army of this Strength, he will reduce the French to such a Condition, as that they shall be both unable to undertake any thing on the other Side of the Rhine, and even to oppose the Enterprizes which the Imperial Army will probably attempt in Alsace and Lorraine. After much debating and great Pains taken by the States General, the Plan was at length approved of: But before that could be effected, the Prince found himself under a Necessity of saying, that as the Glory and Interest of the Republick depended once for all on the Success of this Campaign, and that his Honour in particular would not permit him to command a Handful of People, who could do nothing but entrench themselves all the Campaign, which was too much the Case the last, he intreated that their High Mightinesses would immediately be pleased, in Concert with Great Britain, to take the most speedy Measures for opening the Campaign with 80,000, to the End that he might be able to execute his Plan in all its Parts. If this was granted him, he promised either to make the Allies of the Republick for ever formidable to France, or to die in the Attempt.



The principal Cause of the vigorous Measures taken for the approaching Campaign, is the Offers which Count Rosenberg, Minister from the Empress Queen, made some time ago to the States General. That Minister declared to their High Mightinesses, that her Imperial Majesty was always in a Disposition of hearkening to every Measure which should be thought necessary for promoting the common Cause, and securing the Tranquility of the United Provinces: That in order to give a Proof of this, she had resolved immediately to send into the Low Countries 25,000 Men of her best Troops, provided that their H. Mightinesses would on their Part augment their Troops at least to the same Number, exclusive of the Garrison of their strong Towns, to the End that an Army of 75 or 80,000 Men might be formed early in the Spring, and that if any thing less was brought into the Field, it would be unprofitably sacrificing of Troops.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Yesterday 16 Mutes, laden with the Baggage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, set out for Scotland, guarded by a Party of Hussars.

They write from Plymouth, that the Hampton Court having sprung her Bow-sprit, and carried away her Fore Topmast, which prevented her taking a French Privateer, which she had been two Days in chase of — They also tell us, that the Sea swarms with Privateers; and that they are bold enough, depending upon their Heels, to look even our Men of War in the Face; so that clean Ships and diligent Officers can only annoy them.

According to our last Letters from the Hague, the first Division of the Imperial Troops passed the Rhine at Cologne, on the 25th of January, N. S. in full March for the Low Countries.

The same Letters say, that the States General had directed a strict Prosecution against the Author, Printer, and Publisher of a French Book, entitled, *The Discovery of the Truth, or the World undeceived, in respect to Philosophy and Religion*, written on the Principles of *Spinoza*, and calculated to spread the Poison of Atheism and Infidelity among young People.

There are Letters from Lisbon which mention, that they had Advice from Oporto, that the Spanish Squadron was sailed from Ferrol, and that it was apprehended its Course would be directed towards Scotland.

Letters from Jamaica advise, that a Spanish Privateer of 36 Guns, a Snow, and a Sloop from the Havannah, continued to cruise on the Coast of Carthagen, Portofello, &c. to prevent the English trading on that Coast.

On Sunday Evening his Majesty's Ship the Ruby arrived in Margate Road from Holland; and we hear by her that the Transports are still detain'd at Williamstadt.

Bank Stock 125. India Stock 176 1 half. South Sea Stock 94 1 8th.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

Well but, Sir, I have not yet heard that a Peace has been concluded with this Spain, howsoever the War against her may be carried on: We want a Trade, the Loss of which is very sensibly felt by our Merchants, on account of protracting this very silent peaceable War.

When it began, and we were in Expectation of seeing it soon over, I heard some of these Merchants say, the Loss by the Suspension would be very inconsiderable: They could depend upon their Correspondents in Spain, and should have their Property secure when the Business was done, and Affairs between the two Nations were put upon a reasonable Footing. — But a Year or two and seven Years differ greatly. Business must, by this time, have got into new Channels, must subsist upon new Establishments, and the same Punctuality cannot, upon a Peace, be expected now from the Spanish Merchants as might have been then. — And yet now may be better than hereafter, when Necessity shall come to cement that Intimacy between the French and Spaniards, that is at present kept up only by the Inclination of their Princes. If it be resolved, therefore, that the Spaniards shall scarce feel we are at War with them, better entirely to make a Peace with them upon any Terms, provided we can thereby detach them from the French.

But do you think, Mr. Touché, this is at all probable? — I do not know; but I shall consider farther of it, and in the mean time with this Hint may occasion other Persons to consider it. And that those Persons may not think me at all their Enemy, but only my Country's Friends, I shall vindicate them against what you just now advanced.

Sir, we are not Auxiliaries in this War; we were Principals before the House of either Austria or Saxony were concerned; and you know my Maxim has always been, *Let us distress the Enemy by those Means that are most in our Power; if they are but distressed, they must naturally ask for Relief.* Now the Means most in our Power are our Fleet, and what Mischief we do them in the Mediterranean is by Means of this Fleet.

Yes; but is this Mischief in the Mediterranean equally distressful to them as what might have been done in America? It is not, according to what yourself just now advanced. Will it command to us any Advantages upon a Peace, equal to what might have been insisted on from an American Distress? Your own Reasoning proves the contrary. Our Allies, you will say, will be Winners, and they must procure Advantages for us. But how? Can either the Empress or the King of Sardinia strike a Glance of Terror into America, or assist us in any Part of the War that may probably turn to our own Account? You must own they cannot. Then how are they distressed by their Losses in the Mediterranean? The War there is a War of Ambition, and at worst they can only be disappointed: But in the American War we had put them upon the most necessary Self-defence, a Deficiency in which must either have ruin'd them, or brought them to our Mercy; and we should certainly have chosen to shew the latter, since, according to your own Doctrine, a Trade with Spain is for England better than the Ruin of the Spanish Monarchy.

To have met with such a Rebuff as this, and upon my own Principles too, for only endeavouring a little to vindicate our wise Measures, would be almost enough to make one swear never to do the like again. — What could I answer? — Not a Word. — Well then, let us take what I have said, and what my suppos-



ed Antagonist has pertinently thrown in by the Way upon the same Plan, and proceed to our Balance.

*Gain* by the War with Spain, as needlessly protracted. The Glory of having taken, but not kept, Porto-Bello and Fort Chagre; of having taken and kept the Island of Ruattan; of having demolished the Forts of Carthagena; of having contributed to protect the Dominions of the Queen of Hungary and the King of Sardinia in Italy,—and—of bringing on ourselves a French War, with the double Glory of dealing at once with the whole House of Bourbon.

*Gain* that might have been made by a War with Spain brought to a sudden Issue. A free Navigation to America; and a solid Peace before France had been able to molest us.

*Loss* by the War with Spain as it now stands. A beneficial Trade, and a natural Ally. A good deal of Honour at La Guaira and Porto Cavallo. A great deal more of the same before Toulon. The many Advantages we once had in our Power. The very Sight and Remembrance of that End for which the War was first engag'd in.

#### EDINBURGH, February 4.

As a Vessel with a great deal of Timber and House-Carpenters sailed from Leith on Sunday last for Stirling, in order to repair the Bridge thereof, it is expected his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland with the Army has marched from thence in pursuit of the Rebels. And we hear his Royal Highness was to dine this Day at the House of Mungo Haldane of Gleneagles, Esq;

Early this Morning his Grace the Duke of Athole crossed the Frith at Leith, in order to meet his Royal Highness at Perth.

We hear a great Part of the Country Militia, who have been in this City for some Days bypast, are ordered home.

Blish's Regiment continues still in this City; and Hamilton's and Ligonier's Dragoons are still guarding the Passes Westward from this City.

We see the Officers and other Gentlemen who were taken Prisoners by the Rebels at the Battle of Gladsmuir, have again put on their Swords and Cockades, by an Order from above.

#### From the GLASGOW JOURNAL Feb. 3.

On Thursday last, a Party from Argyleshire said to be above 300, under the Command of Captain John Noble, went by Rutherglen and Lanerk to join the King's Forces at Edinburgh.

#### Extract of a Letter from Falkirk, Feb. 2.

Yesterday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland with the Forces under his Command arrived here, and on receiving Advice that the Rebels had crossed the Forth, ordered General Hawley with the Dragoons, and Col: John Campbell with the Argyleshire Men to follow them, who we hear stopt that Night at Stirling. The Provost and Deputies from the City of Glasgow were

introduced to his Royal Highness by Lord Cathcart, were most graciously received, and had the Honour to kiss his Highness's Hand.

#### Extract of a Letter from Stirling, Feb. 1.

Last Night the Highlanders marched from this Place, and crossed the Forth at the Frew and other Fords; they had been sending away Part of their Baggage since Thursday Morning, they have left their Cannon here, not being able to transport them, and their Magazine of Gun Powder at St. Ninians was blown up, by which many were killed, and Part of the Church destroyed; but whether this happened by Accident or Design, we have not learned. They carried all the Prisoners along with them, excepting the Hostages for your Town, they lost many of their Men in the Attempt upon the Castle.

P. S. His Royal Highness entered Stirling on Sunday about Mid-day.

*Greenock, Feb. 1.* Arrived the George, Crawford, the Bogle, Sym, the Tryall, Steel, all from Virginia; the Elizabeth, Ramsay, from St. Christophers; and the Marion, M'Cann, from Boston with Mahogany and other Goods. Sailed the St. Paul, Hamilton, for Hull; the Steuart of Gourock, Scott, for Dublin; the Jeanie, Dunlop, for Virginia; and the Lilly, Wallace, for Holland. We hear that the Pretty Betty and the Prosperity are in Lochryan.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

454 WILLIAM MILLER, near the Abbey at Edinburgh, has lately brought from the properest Places abroad, great Varieties of the best, new and fresh Garden Seeds, sundry Kinds of Grass and Tree Seeds, (particularly Beech mast extraordinary good, at 8 Pence per Pound) with Flower Seeds and Gardeners Tools, together with a choice Collection of fine Fruit trees and others, to be sold by him as usually.

N. B. He having Conveniencies, has tried most Sorts of his Garden Seeds since they came home, sees they grow extraordinary well, and are all as cheap as they have been in this Country these many Years past.

To be SOLD by publick Roup on Wednesday the 19th of February next.

The whole GROWING TIMBER in the Wood of ELIBANK, lying in the Parish of Yarrow and Shire of S. Irlirk, consisting of Oaks, Ather, Birches, &c. Whoever inclines to purchase the whole, or any Parcel, may enquire at Mr. Russel Tenant in Elibank, who will show the same, together with the Conditions of Sale.

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